

The Wedding Day

A Tale of New Amsterdam

By HELEN INGLEHART

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There lived in the town of New Amsterdam, which is now the great city of New York, a Dutchman—they were all Dutchmen then—named Peter Van Gansbach. Peter had a daughter, Katrina, whose eyes were as blue as the vault of heaven, whose cheeks were like two roses floating in a pan of milk and whose hair hung down her back like a lovely woven flax rope.

Now, there were a people not far to the east of New Amsterdam who were of English extraction and of an entirely different makeup from the Dutch. These were the Yankees. Whenever the two peoples met for trade—the Dutchman never met for anything else except to fight—the Dutchman invariably went home with nothing, while the Yankee had twice as much as he had before. It was not to be wondered that the Dutchman hated the latter.

Pardon Langdon, the Yankee who had won Katrina's young heart, was a long, lean, hungry looking youth who walked with a slouchy gait, drawled his words and did not appear to know enough to go under cover when it rained. Nevertheless he was not to be shaken from his purpose to marry Katrina despite the refusal of her father and mother and the principal citizens of New Amsterdam. These principal citizens, including her father, met to take measures to prevent the robbery of one of the most beautiful of their lassies by a Yankee and her transfer to the cabbage fields of Connecticut. A great deal of champagne was consumed, and many pounds of tobacco were smoked—for a Dutchman could not do without both—when the council came to the conclusion that the best way to prevent Katrina's marrying a Yankee was to marry her to a Dutchman.

No sooner was this decision reached than every unmarried man present put forward a claim for the position of Katrina's husband, whereupon her father announced that she should be wedded to the man among them who could show the largest number of pebbles—for that was the sole business of the town—and old Dietrich Van Crinckle, some sixty years old, baldheaded and with the palmy, having shown that he owned more skins than any other, was selected to save Katrina to the community.

This was too much for Katrina's mother, who from this time sided with her daughter. But Katrina's mother was the stupidest woman in New Amsterdam. Katrina told Pardon Langdon all that had happened and that she was to be forced to marry old Van Crinckle on the fifteenth day of June coming. Pardon told Katrina to persuade her father to promise her that if she was not married to Dietrich Van Crinckle on the 15th of June, 1647, she should not be forced to marry him at all, but should be permitted to marry whomsoever she liked. Katrina, aided by her mother, spent a week persistently entreating the old man to grant this request, and he, worn out by their importunities, finally gave in. But he told Van Crinckle what he had done and warned him to surely be on hand on the appointed day to claim his bride.

When Katrina reported the success of her and her mother's work done upon her father he told her to tell her mother to meet him that night at the base of the tower wherein was the town clock. The mother did so, and Pardon, opening the door for her, told her to go up and set the clock back twenty-four hours. This was done, and Pardon instructed her that on the 15th of June she should tell her husband what she had done.

The result of all this was that on the morning of the appointed wedding Peter Van Gansbach called the council together, told them of his promise to his daughter, of his wife's turning the clock back twenty-four hours, and that Katrina now claimed that the day for the wedding had passed. What should he do?

Anthony Ten Brock, the clearest headed man in New Amsterdam, arose and attempted to prove that, though the clock had been turned back a day, no day had been lost. But he became involved in his own argument and set down in confusion. Others endeavored to set the matter right, but met with no better success than Ten Brock. Then the bridegroom expected attempted to show that the day appointed for the nuptials had arrived, but he only succeeded in proving that a day had been lost by the turning back of the clock and it was now the 16th of June. As the schnapps and tobacco smoke mounted to the brains of the Dutchmen a confusion became greater, and the debate lasted so long that some of them went to sleep, while others went home to dinner. After dinner the discussion continued till it began to grow dark, and all went home to supper and to bed.

The next morning Katrina went to her father and claimed that the 15th of the month had passed while the council were debating and she was now entitled to marry whom she pleased.

The old man was satisfied that it was now at least the 10th of the month, and he was not quite sure but it was the 17th. Katrina's mother got so mixed in her calculations that her reckoning was lost entirely. The father, being satisfied that whatever was the date the day appointed had passed, felt bound in honor to permit his daughter to have her own way.

Filial Repentance.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who was always distressed for money, was one day hacking his face with a dull razor when he turned to his eldest son and said:

"Tom, if you open any more oysters with my razor I'll cut you off with a shilling."

"Very well, father," said Tom, "but where will you get the shilling?"

GREAT RATE CUT ORDERED

So-Called Spokane Case Lost by Railroads

Favors Interior Cities

The Present Charges Are Held to Be Unfair—Unreasonable, the Commerce Commission Ascertains.

Washington, June 30.—In the Spokane rate case, the interstate commerce commission decided yesterday that present freight rates are unreasonable and excessive. Just and reasonable rates on both class and commodity freight were established for the future.

In a case involving class freight rates from eastern territory to Phoenix, Ariz., the interstate commerce commission in a decision yesterday declared the rates unjust and unreasonable and ordered reductions approximating 30 per cent. It also held that the class rates from eastern defined territory to points in Nevada are unreasonable and ordered that rates materially lower be put into effect by the carriers.

By a decision of the interstate commerce commission in what is known as the Reno case, the case and commodity rates from Sacramento, Cal., by the Southern Pacific between Reno, Nevada, and Cecil Junction, Utah, are declared excessive. Reasonable rates are prescribed.

In what was known as the "Portland back haul" case, the interstate commerce commission decided yesterday that the freight rates from Seattle, Tacoma and Portland to points in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana were unreasonable and a reduction of 20 per cent was proposed.

HOLMES GUILTY.

Former Statistician Fined \$5,000 in Cotton Leak Cases.

Washington, June 30.—The famous "cotton leak" cases of the department of agriculture were closed yesterday when Edwin S. Holmes, formerly statistician in the department, pleaded guilty to the charge of giving out advance information on the cotton report, and was fined \$5,000. Morris Haas and Frederick A. Peckham of New York, who were jointly indicted with Holmes recently, pleaded guilty and were also fined. Holmes was tried on the indictment about three years ago and the trial resulted in a hung jury.

RETAIL BEEF PRICES DROP.

Sirloin and Porterhouse Two Cents a Pound Cheaper in Chicago.

Chicago, June 30.—Retail beef prices dropped sharply Tuesday, following the wholesale price reduction of the day before. Quotations revealed that sirloin steak, which on Monday sold for 18 1/2 cents per pound, could be had for 16 1/2 cents. Porterhouse, that had sold for 22 cents, was quoted at 20.

Boston Chinamen Scared.

Boston, June 30.—Following the outbreak of the Tong war in Chinatown of New York last Sunday night when Shu Poo and Sen Jing, two members of the Four Brothers' society, were murdered in front of the On Leong Tong society, terror reigns among the Chinamen in this city and vicinity. Following a meeting of the On Leong Tong in their club house Tuesday night, efforts are being made to prevent an outbreak of the Tong war in this city.

Five Men Killed.

Baltimore, Md., June 30.—Five men are dead and three probably fatally injured, because a passenger train, running at top speed yesterday, ran upon a gang of 11 carpenters repairing a trestle of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, a short distance north of Mount Royal station.

Fell to His Death.

Boston, June 30.—The collapsing of a staging on which he was working yesterday in Jamaica Plain resulted in the death of Daniel Flynn, a house painter. Flynn was 28 years of age and unmarried.

Gaynor Steps "Tag Day."

New York, June 30.—Sitting that the "tag" day system which has been resorted to in this city to raise money for charitable purposes is of doubtful legality and more than doubtful propriety, Mayor Gaynor vetoed a resolution of the board of aldermen permitting the day nursery in Staten Island to have a "tag" day.

Worms

Hundreds of children and adults have been afflicted with worms. It is a common disease, but it is not a harmless one. It causes loss of appetite, indigestion, and a general feeling of weakness. It is caused by the consumption of the minute worms of the stomach and intestines. It is a disease that is easily cured by the use of the True's Elixir.



True's Elixir is a pure, glyceric extract of American medicinal roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrapper. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy of known composition. Ask your neighbors. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

GRAND TRUNK IN EARNST

Has No Ulterior Purpose in Massachusetts

AND IT ASKS PERMISSION

To Introduce New Evidence—Defends Its Estimated Cost of Road—The New Haven Project Is to Be Argued Next.

Boston, June 30.—Public hearings were resumed before the railroad board yesterday afternoon upon the petition of the Grand Trunk railway and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad for certificates to build a new line between Palmer and Southbridge. It was supposed that the Grand Trunk had closed its presentation of direct evidence, and the attorney for the New Haven was to begin his argument in support of a certificate to the New Haven road, instead of to the Grand Trunk. But in the last few days, discussions have developed which induced counsel for the Grand Trunk to ask for permission to introduce additional evidence. In view of recent developments, with as the formal entrance of the New Haven project, the Grand Trunk now desires to show the larger uses and the larger necessities for its new line than the mere requirements of the towns and cities passed through.

The chief engineer for the New Haven testified that his company made a survey for the line in 1907.

The chief engineer for the Grand Trunk testified as to the reasons why its estimates are lower than those of the New Haven company.

First Vice President Fitzhugh of the Grand Trunk said, in reply to a question from Chairman Hall that his company is both willing and able to build the proposed line. It intends to build if it gets the certificate.

DEMOCRATS SHOULD WIN.

Thomas F. Ryan Says "Roosevelt's Popularity Is Only Danger."

London, June 30.—In an interview at his hotel Tuesday night Thomas Fortune Ryan of New York said:

"I believe that a political change is due and that the Democrats should win in 1912. Roosevelt's popularity is the only danger, but it may wane, and the Democrats, if sensible, can overcome it. If the Democrats do attain to power I believe they will determine that politics is not at the service of the business interests."

"My health is so much better that I am planning a trip to the Congo Free State in November. I will have a thorough good survey made. Meanwhile I will take a thorough rest at continental resorts and conserve my energies for the arduous undertaking."

WOULD SUE ROOSEVELT.

Papers in \$1,000,000 Action Thrown Into Clerk's Office.

New York, June 30.—A big bundle of papers, purporting to be the complaint in a suit for \$1,000,000 damages against Theodore Roosevelt, Robert Bacon, American ambassador to France, Charles Graves, American minister to Sweden, and his wife, is in the county clerk's office here, awaiting disposition. The bundle was thrown into the office by Mrs. Ida M. von Claussen after the clerk's refusal to file them because of irregularities.

Washington, June 30.—After having failed of presentation at the court of the King of Sweden, Mrs. von Claussen came to Washington in April, 1907, to lay the matter before President Roosevelt, but failed to see him.

BROWNE JURY DISAGREES.

Bribery Case Panel Discharged; Out More Than 114 Hours.

Chicago, June 30.—The jury in Judge W. H. McCreary's division of the criminal court that heard the case against Leo O'Neill Browne—Illinois legislative authority leader, charged with bribing Representative Charles A. White to vote for William Lorimer for United States senator—disagreed and voted "no verdict" yesterday. The jury had been out more than 114 hours.

COLLECTOR WILL NOT RESIGN.

Simpson of Kansas Wants to Know Why He Is Asked to Retire.

Leavenworth, Kas., June 30.—James H. Simpson, collector of internal revenue, received a telegram from the treasury department at Washington, yesterday, requesting his resignation. Mr. Simpson wired back a refusal. He has addressed letters to the internal revenue commissioner, to the secretary of the treasury and to the president, asking on what grounds his resignation is asked.

CONSERVATION MEETING SET.

To Be Held in St. Paul, Sept. 6, 7 and 8—Roosevelt to Speak First Day.

St. Paul, Minn., June 30.—J. H. Beck, chairman of the local board of managers of the national conservation meeting, has received a telegram from Thomas G. Shipps of Washington, secretary of the National Conservation association, stating that the date of the national conservation congress had been fixed for Sept. 6, 7 and 8, and that Colonel Roosevelt would be in attendance Sept. 6.

A FAR-AWAY EARTHQUAKE.

The Seismograph at Georgetown University Only Slightly Affected.

Washington, June 30.—An earthquake at a great distance from Washington, where tremors were recorded with only slight vibrations, occurred yesterday morning, beginning at 7:08 and continued until 7:27 o'clock, according to Father Tondorf of the Georgetown university observatory.

Does the Republican Party of Vermont Want to Commit Itself to Compulsory State Medicine?

It will probably be asked to endorse bills creating a Department or Bureau of Health at Washington. The promises for such a Department or Bureau are that the Government is going to save the people from the ravages of disease by Government enactments and Government authority exerted over the health affairs of the people, heretofore considered the peculiar function of the individual States. Before you vote to give such a scheme the endorsement of the Republican Party of Vermont, consider these things:

(1) Under date of May 10th, the "Bureau of Medical Legislation" of the American Medical Association wrote a letter to doctors in each Congressional District, urging them to "at once take the necessary steps" to secure delegates to the coming political convention favorable to the establishing of a "National Department of Health with a Secretary in the Cabinet." Also—(we quote from that letter):

(a) "To secure the adoption of a plank in favor of a Department of Public Health (National) in the platform of each political convention whether county, district or state."

(b) "To secure, if possible, a definite promise from each candidate for Congress to support such a measure, if elected. In the absence of such promise, to secure either an expression of the attitude of the candidate on the question or his refusal to make such an expression. The position of all candidates, whatever it may be, should be made known to the electors BEFORE THE NOMINATIONS ARE MADE."

(2) There are now nearly seven thousand doctors in the employ of the United States Government. All have had to submit to allopathic examination tests and are the "regular" doctors.

(3) The allopaths now control nine-tenths of the health machinery of the States, "but don't dare enforce the laws" against other schools, as an Iowa doctor puts it.

(4) The real purpose of such legislation may be gained from the following:

(a) The President of the American Medical Association, before the Senate hearing on the Owen Bill, said: "I would simply like to throw out the suggestion that it may be that the Federal Government can exercise larger powers in this matter than is generally supposed to be the case."

(b) Prof. Irving Fisher, President of the so-called "Committee of One Hundred," which is ostensibly the moving impulse behind this attempt to secure this legislation, was unexpectedly confronted at the recent Senate hearing with a letter he had written to a physician asking for funds to push the bill saying that it was a project which, once started, would surely expand within a decade so that "millions upon millions of government money" would be disbursed in carrying out the provisions of this legislation?

(5) The real issue is political medicine. The real issue is whether or not a clique of political doctors exploiting the American Medical Association in the face of the ignorance or against the will of its majority, shall fool Congress into putting the powers of the Federal Government behind their scheme for aggrandizement.

(6) The real issue is whether or not the Government will lend its aid to an already existing "medico-political trust," as one of its own prominent members calls the American Medical Association; whether we are to have medical freedom or attempted medical compulsion in this country; whether people are going to be allowed to choose their own medical creeds, along with their religious and moral creeds, without interference; or whether we are to have State medicine as obnoxious as State religion would be.

Wire your delegate to oppose the endorsement of such un-American legislation by your State Convention.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR MEDICAL FREEDOM

B. O. FLOWER, Editor "20th Century Magazine," Pres. Ex-Gov. JOHN L. BATES, of Mass., Gen'l Counsel

Metropolitan Building, New York City

The officers of this League make affidavit that the League is supported entirely independent of any patent medicine or drug or food product interests, and entirely by persons of all schools of healing who are opposed to the schemes of compulsion and political medicine behind the legislation being asked.

SENATOR DANIEL DEAD.

Was Senior United States Senator From Virginia.

Lynchburg, Va., June 30.—John W. Daniel, senior member from Virginia, died at the Lynchburg sanatorium at 10:25 o'clock last night, his death being due to a recurrence of paralysis. The immediate cause of death was cerebral hemorrhage.

John Warwick Daniel, United States senator from Virginia and one of the most prominent conservative Democratic leaders in the South, was born at Lynchburg, Va., on September 5, 1842. He was the son of Judge William Daniel, Jr., and Sarah A. (Warwick) Daniel. His paternal grandfather, William Daniel, Jr., was judge of the Virginia general court and an ardent supporter of Jefferson and of the revolution of 1788. His father was judge of the supreme court of the state of Virginia and a prominent figure in Virginia politics. He was an elector for Van Buren in 1840 and had the reputation of being one of the finest orators in his state. One of his cousins was Peter Vivian Daniel, of the United States supreme court, another was John Moncure Daniel, a distinguished journalist in his time.

Young Daniel took great interest in politics and soon became a political leader of considerable influence. He was elected member of the Virginia House of Delegates and served as such from 1869 to 1872. From 1872 to 1881 he was a member of the Virginia Senate. He resigned after he had been nominated for governor in 1881, but was defeated at the subsequent election by W. E. Cameron, the readjuster candidate. In 1885 he was elected to Congress and during his first month of service in the House of Representatives was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Malone, whose term was to expire March 3, 1887.

Senator Daniel developed considerable activity after he became a member of the Senate. In the 49th Congress he advocated the abolition of the internal revenue system, urged free coinage of silver and supported retaliation against Canada for curtailing the rights of American fishermen. In the winter of 1887 he opposed the force bill, advocated tariff reform and was one of the strongest advocates of the free coinage of silver. He was re-elected to the United States Senate in 1892 without party nomination and also in 1894, 1904 and 1910.

He was a Democrat, coming from a long line of Democratic southern ancestors.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier



"Gouraud's Cream" is the best beauty of all the 25 preparations for sale by all "Cosmetic and Beauty" Dealers in the United States, Canada and Europe. J. B. L. LORAIN, Prop., 57 Great Jones Street, New York.

HOAXING A NATION.

A Joke That Might Have Stirred Up Native War Against the British.

A short time ago, the military chiefs out here were the victims of a practical joke; but there was means in India of keeping such little incidents a profound secret, so at present nobody knows what has happened outside a very small ring.

The story goes that about a month ago the daughter of a well-known lieutenant governor, about twenty years of age, accompanied by two girl friends, was on a visit to friends on the north-west frontier and one day went to All Masjid, a fort near the mouth of the Kishanah pass.

From there the three ladies sent a telegram to General Woodhouse, as if it were from a responsible officer, declaring that they had gone out into the tribal country and had not returned. Great anxiety had been felt, and he concluded by declaring that he found it very difficult to restrain the garrison from turning out en masse to rescue the girls from their peril. The news of course was sent on at once from the general's headquarters to Calcutta, where it created the intensest excitement in the highest quarters. The father of the enterprising damsel and the commander-in-chief spent several hours in deliberation and in hastening from Fort William to Government House and from Government House back to Fort William.

If the girls did not return, a force would have to be sent out after them, and if a force were sent into the tribal country, however innocent the intention, it might set half a dozen suspicious tribes in arms and an engagement might lead to a big frontier campaign, which in turn might cause a rupture with a now well-armed Afghanistan. The anxiety, therefore, was fully justified by the apparent gravity of the situation.

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Young Woman Makes Well in Farming.

A young woman in Massachusetts, who was not worried by any surplus of this world's goods, resolved to become a farmer. To begin with she took a three years' course in the state agricultural college, at Amherst. She had no money after completing the term, and her health was not the best. She had been advised to engage in some sort of work that would keep her out of doors, and she rented an abandoned farm, borrowed the money to pay the first installment of the rent. Last year she worked only five acres of the tract. She put those five acres in garden truck, and she cleared \$300 on the enterprise. She figures that she will clear as much as \$250 in the acts of this year's farming operations, and she has purchased three horses and 200 hens. She is doing a fairly good business in selling eggs. So far tomatoes have been her most profitable crop, but she has also made a good deal of money by growing peas and corn. During the vegetable season she makes daily trips to Worcester, fifteen miles away, where she sells her produce. She hires boys for 10 cents an hour to help her in the truck patch. She keeps an account of all receipts and expenses, and at the end of the year she will know exactly where she stands in a financial way.

Her expense illustrates what might be done with thousands of abandoned farms which are scattered all over the eastern states. Farming is not easy work. It is a man's job, and it is not to be recommended as a vacation for women. To make any considerable amount of money out of a year's farming requires hard work, good judgment and close economy. This Massachusetts woman has prospered because she attended to business and because she learned something about scientific farming when she was at the agricultural college. She is living on a farm not so much from choice as from necessity. It is no snap, but she has done very well and is proud of the accomplishment.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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